## Template for the IAP 2021

**Economy: Singapore**

| **Ratio of women’s representation in leadership* in both the public and private sectors** ( * based on each economy’s indicators and definitions, or equivalent to P-5 and above of the UN; see https://careers.un.org/lbw/home.aspx?viewtype=SC) | **• Proportion of Women Members of Parliament**: ~30% (2021). The Inter-Parliamentary Union’s world average is 25.5%.  
**• Proportion of Women Permanent Secretaries in Civil Service**: 22.2% (2020)  
**• Proportion of Women Deputy Secretaries in Civil Service**: 26.3% (2020)  
**• Proportion of Female judges in Supreme Court**: 24.1% (2020)  
**• Proportion of Female Judicial Officers in Supreme Court**: 48.6% (2020)  
**• Proportion of Female Judicial Officers in State Courts**: 46.1% (2020)  
**• Proportion of Female Judicial Officers in Family Courts**: 56.1% (2020)  
**• Proportion of Women Employers**: 28.3% (2019)  
**• Proportion of Female Community or Grassroots Leaders**: 46.5% (2020)  
**• Percentage of women on boards of the top 100 Singapore Stock Exchange -listed companies**: 17.6% (2020) |

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1. Elected Members of Parliament (MPs), Non-Constituency Members of Parliament (NCMPs) and Nominated Members of Parliament (NMPs).  
3. Judicial officers include the Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Senior Assistant Registrars and Assistant Registrars.  
4. Judicial Officers in the State Courts concurrently hold the appointments of District Judge and/or Magistrate, Coroner, Registrar/Deputy Registrar.